Create A Case

Select?	Database	Query	Plural	Op	Thesaurus	Set Name
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	polyhistidine with polysine	YES	ADJ		L1
☑	USPT	US-5223242-A.did.	YES	ADJ		L2
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	polyhistidine	YES	ADJ		L3
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	nucleic or dna or polynucleotide or plasmid	YES	ADJ		L4
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	L4 with l3	YES	ADJ		L5
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	polylysine	YES	ADJ		L6
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	L6 same l5	YES	ADJ		L7
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	l6 and l5	YES	ADJ		L8
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	l3 with cell	YES	ADJ		L9
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	transpor$ or deliv$ or transfe$	YES	ADJ		L10
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	L10 with l9	YES	ADJ		L11
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	binding domain or ligand or membrane	YES	ADJ		L12
☑	PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI	L12 with l9	YES	ADJ		L13

Please enter the case name: 10018103_polyhistidine

Create Case | Clear All | Reset | Cancel

Rules for naming Cases

- Case names can only contain alphanumeric characters including underscore (_).
- Any other special characters or punctuation characters will be automatically removed prior to saving the case.
- All white space characters will be replaced by an underscore.

L8: Entry 59 of 71 File: USPT Oct 22, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6468981 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Compositions and methods for targeting pharmaceutically active materials to cells containing androgen receptors

Brief Summary Text (9):
Polylysine DNA complexes have been used to transfer genes into cells in vitro (Curiel, D. T., et al. (1991), "Adenovirus enhancement of transferrin-polylysine-mediated gene delivery," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:8850-8854; PCT application PCT/EP92/02234 for "Composition for Introducing Nucleic Acid Complexes Into Higher Eukaryotic Cells," claiming priority to U.S. application Ser. No. 07/937,788 to Curiel, et al. filed Sep. 2, 1992, which is fully incorporated herein by reference) and in vivo (Gao, L., et al. [1993], "Direct In Vivo Gene Transfer to Airway Epithelium Employing Adenovirus-polylysine-DNA complexes," Human Gene Therapy 4:17-24).

Brief Summary Text (10):
The surface receptor for asialoorosomucoid has been found to mediate DNA uptake in hepaitocytes. A soluble DNA carrier system consisting of an asialoglycoprotein linked to poly-L-lysine has been used to bind DNA and hepatitis B virus DNA constructs to liver cells. Liver cells express specific surface receptors for asialoorosomucoid. Covalent linkage of asialoorosomucoid with poly-L-lysine followed by ionic bonding with DNA creates a soluble delivery system (Wu, G. Y. and Wu, C. H. [1987], "Receptor-mediated in vitro gene transformation by a soluble DNA carrier," J. Biol. Chem. 262:4429-4432). The same asialoorosomucoid-poly-L-lysine-DNA construct has been used to selectively transform the liver in vivo in a rat model. (Wu, G. Y. and Wu, C. W. [1988], "Receptor-mediated Gene Delivery and Expression in Vivo," J. Biol. Chem. 368:14621-14624). Transformation of asialoglycoprotein receptor-positive human hepatoma cells with this system has also has also been shown. (Liang T. J., et al. [1993], "Targeted transfection and expression of hepatitis B viral DNA in human hepatoma cells," J. Clin. Invest. 91:1241-1246). Using this receptor-mediated delivery and targeting system it has been possible to induce production of proteins encoded for by the DNA so introduced. This has been shown to be receptor mediated since competitive binding with non-linked asialoorosomucoid abrogated the expression. In addition, receptor-negative cells do not take up the DNA or express the proteins. After intravenous injection, DNA complexed with asialoglycoprotein-polylysine conjugates is expressed transiently. Cytoplasmic vesicles are the main site of persistence of endocytosed DNA (Chowdhury, N. R., et al. [1993], "Fate of DNA Targeted to the Liver by Asialoglycoprotein Receptor-mediated Endocytosis in Vivo," J. Biol. Chem. 268:11265-11271).

Brief Summary Text (11):
Transferrin-polycation complexes (transferrin-polylysine and transferrin-protamine) have been used to transfer reporter genes into hematopoietic cells (Zenke, M., et al. [1990], "Receptor-mediated endocytosis of transferrin-polycation conjugates: an efficient way to introduce DNA into hematopoietic cells," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A, 87:3655-3659; Wagner, et al. [1990], "Transferrin-polycation conjugates as carriers for DNA uptake into cells," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A 87:3410-3414). (A transferrin-poly-L-lysine is commercially available as hT fpL/AdpL of Serva

Biochemical and was used in combination with antibody-bound adenovirus to improve efficiency of endocytosis in HeLa cells in culture (Michael, S. L. et al., [1993] "Binding-incompetent Adenovirus Facilitates Molecular Conjugate-Mediated Gene Transfer by the Receptor-mediated Endocytosis Pathway," J. Biol. Chem. 268:6866-6869).

Brief Summary Text (21):
Polycationic salts useful for completing with nucleic acids include salts of cationic polyamines such polylysines, specifically poly-L-lysines, polyarginines, specifically poly-L-arginine, polyhistidine, and protamines.

Other Reference Publication (14):
Bhattacharjee et al., "Protein purification using a soluble affinity matrix; Purification of estrogen receptor with estradiol-polylysine conjugate," Anal. Biochem., 1992: abstract published in Chemical Abstracts, vol. 116, No. 15, p. 95, abstract 144058m (1992).

Other Reference Publication (23):
Curiel, D.T. et al., "Adenovirus enhancement of transferrin-polylysine-mediated gene delivery," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (1991) 88:8850-8854.

Other Reference Publication (24):
Gao, L. et al., "Direct In Vivo Gene Transfer to Airway Epithelium Employing Adenovirus-Polylysine-DNA complexes," Human Gene Therapy (1993) 4:17-24.

CLAIMS:

15. A compound comprising a steroid moiety capable of binding to an androgen receptor, said steroid moiety being covalently linked to a polycationic salt wherein said polycationic salt is polylysine bromide.

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L8: Entry 65 of 71 File: USPT Oct 16, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6303312 B1
TITLE: Complex formation between dsDNA and oligomer of cyclic heterocycles

Detailed Description Text (16):
Besides the other sites present on the oligomer, either terminus of the oligomer may be used for special purposes depending upon the use to which the oligomer is put. For example, in diagnostics, one may wish to have a detectable label other than a radiolabel, where the resulting compound may find use for other purposes, as well. The oligomer may be linked to labels, such as fluorescers, e.g. dansyl, fluorescein, Texas red, isosulfan blue, ethyl red, malachite green, etc., chemiluminescers, particles, e.g. magnetic particles, colloidal particles, e.g. gold particles, light sensitive bond forming compounds, e.g. psoralens, anthranilic acid, pyrene, anthracene, and acridine, chelating compounds, such as EDTA, NTA, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid, polyhistidines of from 2 to 8 histidines, alkylene polyamines, etc., chelating antibiotics, such as bleomycin, where the chelating compounds may chelate a metal atom, such as iron, cobalt, nickel, technetium, etc., where the metal atom may serve to cleave DNA in the presence of a source of peroxide, intercalating dyes, such as ethidium bromide, thiazole orange, thiazole blue, TOTO, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI), etc., enzymes, such as .beta.-galactosidase, NADH or NADHP dehydrogenase, malate dehydrogenase, lysozyme, peroxidase, luciferase, etc., alkylating agents such as haloacetamides, N-ethyl nitrosourea, nitrogen and sulfur mustards, sulfonate esters, etc., and other compounds, such as arylboronic acids, tocopherols, lipoic acid, captothesin, etc. colloidal particles, e.g. gold particles, fluorescent particles, peroxides, DNA cleaving agents, oligonucleotides, oligopeptides, nmr agents, stable free radicals, metal atoms, etc. The oligomer may be combined with other labels, such as haptens for which a convenient receptor exists, e.g. biotin, which may be complexed with avidin or streptavidin and digoxin, which may be complexed with antidigoxin, etc. where the receptor may be conjugated with a wide variety of labels, such as those described above. The oligomers may be joined to sulfonated or phosphonated aromatic groups, e.g. naphthalene, to enhance inhibition of transcription, particularly of viruses (Clanton et al., Antiviral Res. (1995) 27:335-354). In some instances, one may bond multiple copies of the subject oligomers to polymers, where the subject oligomers are pendant from the polymer. Polymers, particularly water soluble polymers, which may find use are cellulose, poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol), polyacrylates, and the like. The number of oligomers may be from 1 to about 1:5 monomer units of the polymer.

Detailed Description Text (51):
The subject compositions may used therapeutically to inhibit proliferation of particular target cells, inhibit the expression of one or more genes related to an indication, change the phenotype of cells, either endogenous or exogenous to the host, where the native phenotype is detrimental to the host. Thus, by providing for binding to housekeeping or other genes of bacteria or other pathogen, particularly genes specific to the pathogen, one can provide for inhibition of proliferation of the particular pathogen. Various techniques may be used to enhance transport across the bacterial wall, such as various carriers or sequences, such as polylysine, poly (E-K), nuclear localization signal, cholesterol and cholesterol derivatives, liposomes, protamine, lipid anchored polyethylene glycol, phosphatides, such as dioleoxyphosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidylglycerol,

.alpha.-tocopherol, cyclosporin, etc. In many cases, the subject compositions may be mixed with the carrier to form a dispersed composition and used as the dispersed composition. Similarly, where a gene may be essential to proliferation or protect a cell from apoptosis, where such cell has undesired proliferation, the subject compositions can be used to inhibit the proliferation by inhibiting transcription of essential genes. This may find application in situations such as cancers, such as sarcomas, carcinomas and leukemias, restenosis, psoriasis, lymphopoiesis, atherosclerosis, pulmonary fibrosis, primary pulmonary hypertension, neurofibromatosis, acoustic neuroma, tuberous sclerosis, keloid, fibrocystic breast, polycystic ovary and kidney, scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondilitis, myelodysplasia, cirrhosis, esophageal stricture, sclerosing cholangitis, retroperitoneal fibrosis, etc. Inhibition may be associated with one or more specific growth factors, such as the families of platelet-derived growth factors, epidermal growth factors, transforming growth factor, nerve growth factor, fibroblast growth factors, e.g. basic and acidic, keratinocyte fibroblast growth factor, tumor necrosis factors, interleukins, particularly interleukin 1, interferons, etc. In other situations, one may wish to inhibit a specific gene which is associated with a disease state, such as mutant receptors associated with cancer, inhibition of the arachidonic cascade, inhibition of expression of various oncogenes, including transcription factors, such as ras, myb, myc, sis, src, yes, fps/fes, erbA, erbB, ski, jun, crk, sea, rel, fms, abl, met, trk, mos, Rb-1, etc. Other conditions of interest for treatment with the subject compositions include inflammatory responses, skin graft rejection, allergic response, psychosis, sleep regulation, immune response, mucosal ulceration, withdrawal symptoms associated with termination of substance use, pathogenesis of liver injury, cardiovascular processes, neuronal processes,Particularly, where specific T-cell receptors are associated with autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis, diabetes, lupus erythematosus, myasthenia gravis, Hashimoto's disease, cytopenia, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., the expression of the undesired T-cell receptors may be diminished, so as to inhibit the activity of the T-cells. In cases of reperfusion injury or other inflammatory insult, one may provide for inhibition of enzymes associated with the production of various factors associated with the inflammatory state and/or septic shock, such as TNF, enzymes which produce singlet oxygen, such as peroxidases and superoxide dismutase, proteases, such as elastase, INF.gamma., IL-2, factors which induce proliferation of mast cells, eosinophils, IgG.sub.1, IgE, regulatory T cells, etc., or modulate expression of adhesion molecules in leukocytes and endothelial cells.

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L13: Entry 67 of 70 File: JPAB Feb 17, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 10045630 A
TITLE: NEW GRAFT COPOLYMER, MEDICINE USING THE SAME, AND INCORPORATION OF MEDICINE IN SPECIFIC CELLS USING THE SAME

Abstract Text (2):
SOLUTION: This graft copolymer comprises a graft copolymer that contains (A) polycationic derivative obtained by introducing a group having affinity with biomambrane (for example, 4-8C aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 0-4 unsaturated bonds or cholesterol derivative moiety) into a polycationic amino acid (for example, polylysine or polyhistidine which has a number-average degree of polymerization of 8-100), and (B) a target ligand having targetability to specific cells (for example, an antibody, enzyme or sugar chain) in molecules of the graft copolymer of the formula (R is an 4-8C alkyl; X1 and X2 are each H; (a) is 10-200; (b) is 1-100; (p) is an integer of up to 100). This graft copolymer can form a conjugate with a specific DNA, transfer selectively the DNA to liver cells in the form of a complex, and cause the DNA sufficiently to transferred into liver cytoplasms.

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